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As a means of amplifying the definitions, and of throwing additional light on the Encyclopædic subjects, contained in this grand library, thousands of illustrations have been specially prepared for this work. We do not hesitate to say that for extent, variety, clearness, beauty and educational value, they surpass those of any other Dictionary and Cyclopædia in the world.

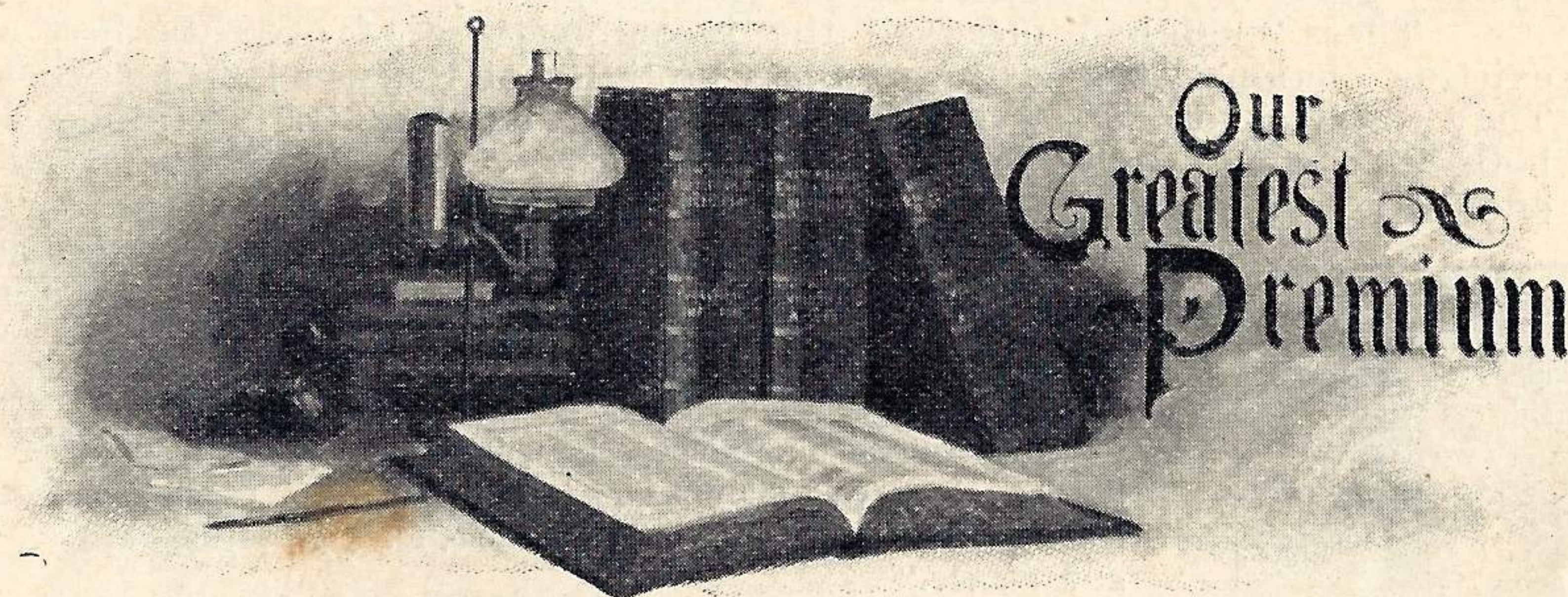
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Judged by this rightly accepted criterion, THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY is the most meritorious of all standard reference works; and as such we present it to our patrons. Its success—remarkable even in these days of prodigious effort—is not merely that of the counting-house, reckoning only by monetary gain; for this great work has won a victory even more pronounced, in commanding recognition of its unmatched intrinsic merits by the most learned and advanced scholars of the whole English-speaking world.

Our offer of this grand and now world-famous work as a LARKIN PREMIUM is an event that marks an era in the history of commercial enterprise and in literature in America. It is important, therefore, that all shall know the origin, development, and infinite value of this, "Our Greatest Premium."

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY had its origin more than twenty years ago, before Dr. Murray's colossal but still unfinished work was begun, at Oxford University in England. A score of Britain's foremost scientists were associated, first in planning the work, and then in the tremendous labor of its execution. Among these were the great Huxley—most eminent naturalist and philosopher of his generation; Proctor, renowned and honored for his researches in astronomy; Sir John Stainer, the peerless musician, composer and critic; Professors Hunter, Walker and

Williams, of Oxford University, and others of like character—each a literary giant and the master of his chosen specialty.

These men had observed the incompleteness of even the best of existing dictionaries, also the needless prolixity of the usual cyclopædias. They resolved to produce a work that should combine the usefulness of both—that should excel as a dictionary of words while completely meeting, and at a moderate cost, the popular demand for a condensed, practical encyclopædia covering the whole range of human knowledge—simple in language but scholarly in character.



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Pastor of Tremont Temple, Boston.

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THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY in America, and spent a fortune in the preparation of a new, revised, and thoroughly Americanized edition. This being offered at a popular price, nearly half a million copies were distributed within the first four years—a sale equal to that of all other reference works combined during the same period, and wholly unprecedented in the history of book-selling. This splendid edition has been endorsed by leading American educators and the newspaper press, and adopted as a standard in thousands of the best schools and colleges. It is now so well known and popular that tens of thousands are annually sold at prices ranging from \$20.00 for the cheapest style to \$48.00 for the more elaborate bindings. A third revision has been recently completed; and it is this latest American edition that we offer as a premium.

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Definitions That Define

One of the chief distinguishing features of the great ENCYCLOPÆDIC, is the fullness of its definitions ; in this consists its encyclopædic character. All topics are arranged alphabetically in one common vocabulary, and are treated (whether briefly or at length) just as they occur in regular alphabetic succession.

For example: You desire to look up the word, "appendicitis"—perhaps to determine its spelling, or to learn the correct sound of its fourth vowel. In the ordinary dictionary



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or word book, if of recent date, you will probably find the word properly spelled—possibly accented and with pronunciation indicated. But the definition! What more do you really know about the disease after consulting even such really admirable dictionaries as Webster's International or the Standard? (*See opposite page.*)

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC not only spells and pronounces the word for you, but goes on and tells you all that latest medical science knows of the symptoms, causes, and cure of the disease ; and this particular definition emanates from high authority, too—Prof. Deaver, of the University of Pennsylvania.

There are about 50,000 similar definitions in this work. Some occupy less space than the example here given, while others cover more than a page ; complete and satisfying in either case.

Every Word Self-Pronounced

Perfection in pronunciation is assured by a system of simple but elaborate diacritical marks indicating the exact value of every vowel. When more than one pronunciation is given, the *first* is the one preferred by the editors. Thus (*see opposite*), THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC prefers the long "i" in the fourth syllable of "appendicitis," but gives the long "e" sound as permissible. Every vocabulary word is similarly treated, rendering mispronunciation impossible.

These Comparisons Will Interest You

They explain why this Dic-

tionary is called "Encyclopædic," and demonstrate that you need never buy another general reference work if you are lucky enough to secure a copy of "Our Greatest Premium."

(As defined in "The Encyclopædic.")

ap-pěn-dī-çī'-tīs, ap-pěn-dī-çī'-tīs,
s. [Lat. *appendix*; suff. *-itis*.]

Path.: Inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cæcum, a worm-like, blind sac in the lower right side of the abdomen. The causes are various, exposure to cold or dampness, or some indiscretion in diet, being the most usual. In a large proportion of cases, foreign substances are an active factor in the production of the disease when a catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane already exists. In the absence of this condition, foreign bodies may remain and cause little or no disturbance; but should the membrane become inflamed, they add to the irritation by occluding the lumen of the appendix, thus favoring ulceration of the walls, perforation, and even gangrene of the whole organ. Catarrhal inflammations of the appendix are common and frequently chronic, but have not heretofore been recognized as appendicitis. [See TYPHLITIS, PERITYPHLITIS.] Several forms of this disease are now recognized, as acute, chronic, and recurrent; also rheumatic appendicitis, which is observed in cases presenting a rheumatic diathesis. Acute, severe attacks occur when the *bacillus communis coli* is present in a virulent form, and if this condition be associated with a faecal concretion or other foreign body causing pressure, there is imminent danger of necrosis, perforation, and death. The symptoms of appendicitis are intense, cramp-like pains, which may not at first be located in the right iliac fossa; nausea, if not vomiting; rigidity of the abdominal walls, especially of

the right side and before the pain localizes itself; constipation generally, but diarrhoea occasionally; intense thirst; a disposition to flex the thighs upon the abdomen; and extreme tenderness at the seat of the disease. The inflamed appendix may generally be felt by deep palpation. Extreme local tenderness at this spot is a valuable diagnostic sign, distinguishing appendicitis from general peritonitis. In moderately severe cases pulse-rate and temperature are not seriously affected, but a sudden fall in temperature often indicates perforation, and is therefore a suspicious symptom. Medical treatment frequently affords relief, but many practitioners recommend excision of the appendix as the only radical cure, and also as a preventive. This operation is now performed with great success, the rate of mortality being only two or three per cent., exclusive of cases in which surgical interference is made during an acute attack, when the mortality is much larger—perhaps 15 to 20 per cent. Complete natural obliteration of the lumen of the appendix has been observed, resulting in a spontaneous and permanent cure. [See VERMIFORM APPENDIX.]

(As defined in "The International.")

ap-pen-di-ci-tis, n. (Med.) Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

(As defined in "The Standard.")

ap-pen-di-ci-tis, n. Path.: Inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cæcum.

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BUFFALO, NEW YORK

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will never amount to much unless you delve deep into Etymology—the roots and derivations. No dictionary like THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC for this. It teaches you to differentiate the uses of words that are nearly—but not quite—synonymous; gives elegant exactness to your speech.

And such exhaustive treatment! You'll be surprised to find that common words have many meanings you've forgotten—or never knew. For instance, this word "balance." Nearly a full page defining the noun alone; first in "ordinary language," then "technically;" sometimes "literally," again "figuratively;" special meanings in Mechanics, Horology, Astronomy, Book-keeping, Politics, Political Economy, etc. Every known word is treated that same way, leaving absolutely nothing more to be said.

More Than 250,000 Defined Words in THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC—the largest vocabulary in any English dictionary. The *Nation* estimates that the Century contains about 225,000 words, the Standard 186,000, the International 140,000, and Worcester 116,000. Earlier editions of Webster have less than 100,000 words. There are less than 2,200 pages in the International, 2,126 pages in Worcester, and a little over 2,300 in the Standard.

(From The Encyclopædic)

big'-ōt, s. & a. [In Dan. † *bigot* (s.); Ger. *bigott* (a.); Fr. *bigot* (the modern sense of the word not arising till the fifteenth century); Low Lat. *bigoti*, pl. A word for which a superfluity of etymologies have been given. It is deeply rooted only in the English and French tongues. Barbazan, Malone, and Michel consider it a corruption of the word *Visigoth*, which might become *Visigot*, *Bisigot*, *Bigot*, a view which Littré thinks probable. According to an old chronicle quoted by Du Cange, Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy, being required to kiss the foot of King Charles, as having received Neustria in fief, contemptuously replied, "*Ne se Bigot*"=Not so, by God. Hence the king and court nicknamed him Bigoth. Littré, however, thinks it probable that this story was invented to explain the word. Wace, as quoted by Du Cange, says that the French called the

(From The Encyclopædic)

bāl'-ançe, *bāl'-lâunçe, s. [In Dut. *balans*; Ger. (in Mech.) † *balance*; Fr. *balance*; Prov. *balans*, *balanza*; Sp. *balanza*; Ital. *bilancia*; Lat. *bilanx*=having two scales: *bi* (in compos. only)=two, and *lanx*= (1) a plate, platter, dish, and specially (2) the scale of a balance. Compare also Low Lat. *ballancia*, *valentia*=price or value.

A. Ordinary Language:

I. An instrument for weighing.

1. *Lit.*: That which has two scales; viz., the instrument, described under B. I. 1, for weighing bodies. It is called "a balance," "a pair of balances," or, more rarely, "balances."

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(From *The Encyclopædic*)

dīe (1), ***de**, ***dee**, ***deghe**, ***deghen**,
***deie**, ***deien**, ***deighe**, ***deigen**,
***deighen**, ***dey**, ***dieghe**, ***dye**,
***dyghe**, *v. i.* [From Icel. *deyja*; cogn. with
Sw. *dö*, Dan. *döe*, O. Sax. *dóian*, Goth. *diwan*, O.
H. Ger. *tówan*, M. H. Ger. *touwen*; all = to die;
O. Fris. *deia*, *deja* = to kill.]

In the dawn of English literature it was written "dyghe." Later it was reduced to "dye," but again lengthened to "dieghe," and so on. Think of it! Thirteen currently authorized spellings before this word reached its present form; and who knows that it may not yet return to the double syllable and the redundant consonants?

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From the "New York Tribune."

Edited by HON. WHITELOW REID, LL.D.

alone. Not even the "Century" compares—this scholars know.

New Words and Phrases

More than 5,000 words have been added to the English language by recent advances in electrical science alone. Every new discovery and invention yields a crop of new technical terms. To own nothing but an old-time dictionary is to be without authority respecting very many words now in daily use. THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY is up to date.

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(From *The Encyclopædic*)

skī'-a-scōpe, **scī'-a-scōpe**, *s.* [Gr. *skia* = a shadow, and *skopeō* = to see, to observe.] An instrument consisting essentially of an actinically darkened tube or box, having at one end a fluorescent screen upon which shadow-pictures may be projected from without, thus becoming immediately visible to the observer looking within. [See ROENTGEN'S METHOD.] A similar instrument, designed by Edison, has been termed by him a fluoroscope (*q. v.*).

Do You Ever Think

how the spellings of words are constantly changing—how many different forms have been currently accepted as correct in as many different ages? Here is the word "die."



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One of the 50,000 Encyclopædic Definitions

gērm thē'-ō-rŷ.

1. *Biology*: [See BIOGENESIS.]

2. *Pathol.*: The germ theory is that the exciting cause of each contagious or infectious disease is some specific living micro-organism, and that these diseases are communicated only by the transference to and development of the specific parasite or germ within or upon the animal infected. Varro propounded the essence of the theory in regard to certain diseases 2,000 years ago, in the time of Cicero and Cæsar, and after the discovery of the bacteria by Anthony van Leeuwenhoek, Plenciz in 1762 again formulated it virtually as it is held to-day. But though Henle again labored for it as early as 1821, it has only been since the remarkable development of the science of bacteriology within the last twenty years and the convincing work of such scientists as Koch and Pasteur, that it has been accepted generally by the medical profession throughout the world. The bacteria are unicellular, vegetal micro-organisms, and of these there are quite a large number of classes and species. Some of these species have been found, when introduced into suitable culture media, such as the living tissues of the animal body, to be capable of producing, either directly or by their action as ferments upon the tissues, certain virulent poisons called toxines, which poisons are capable of producing the characteristic symptoms of the respective infectious maladies, it being remembered that each pathogenic organism or diseased germ elaborates its own peculiar toxine and that the symptoms produced by the toxine are practically constant and characteristic of a single specific disease. Even before the scientific establishment of the above knowledge, there was abundant *a priori* reason for belief in the germ theory, viz.: the fact that contagious matter increases enormously in the body of the patient and, therefore, must have life and the power of reproduction; that it is destroyed or retarded in its action by substances that have the same effect upon other low forms of life; that it withstands dilution, oxidation, &c., that would destroy the power of inert dead matter; and that in disease there is more or less direct analogy to the phenomena of fermentation, which

latter we already know to be due to organic life. However, Koch has laid down the following postulates as being necessary to prove scientifically that any germ is the cause of a given disease: (1) The micro-organism must be found in the blood, lymph, or diseased tissues of a person or animal sick or dead of the disease. (2) The micro-organism must be isolated from the blood, lymph, or tissues and cultivated in suitable media outside of the body until an absolutely pure culture is obtained. This is done by carrying the cultivation through several generations until all possibility of any extraneous or contaminating matter is eliminated. (3) The pure culture thus obtained must, when introduced into a healthy susceptible animal, produce the disease in question. (4) The same organism must be found in the inoculated animal. While it is undoubtedly necessary that each one of these postulates should be fulfilled to establish the theory, on the other hand it must be admitted that if they are fulfilled with regard to any organism and disease, that organism must be a cause of that disease. Such fulfillment has been made as to many maladies of this nature, especially as to those to which both men and animals, or animals alone are susceptible; and though it is not practicable to carry out the third postulate in the case of those diseases to which human beings alone are susceptible, enough has been determined experimentally to make it almost absolutely certain that the germ theory is true for every contagious or infectious disease or malady. From what has been said, however, it should not be inferred that all such diseases are due to bacteria or vegetal micro-organisms. In some cases it seems to be more probable that the exciting cause is of an animal nature, and in others experimental research has failed to devise suitable methods for positively isolating the specific germs, though belief in their existence is still unshaken. In fact, as advances are made in bacteriology and its kindred sciences, we may reasonably expect and hope that not only will the exact cause of each communicable malady be determined, but that means for destroying or limiting the virulence and power of these foes to health and life will also be discovered and made available.

The Wise Man in His Study needs and appreciates THE

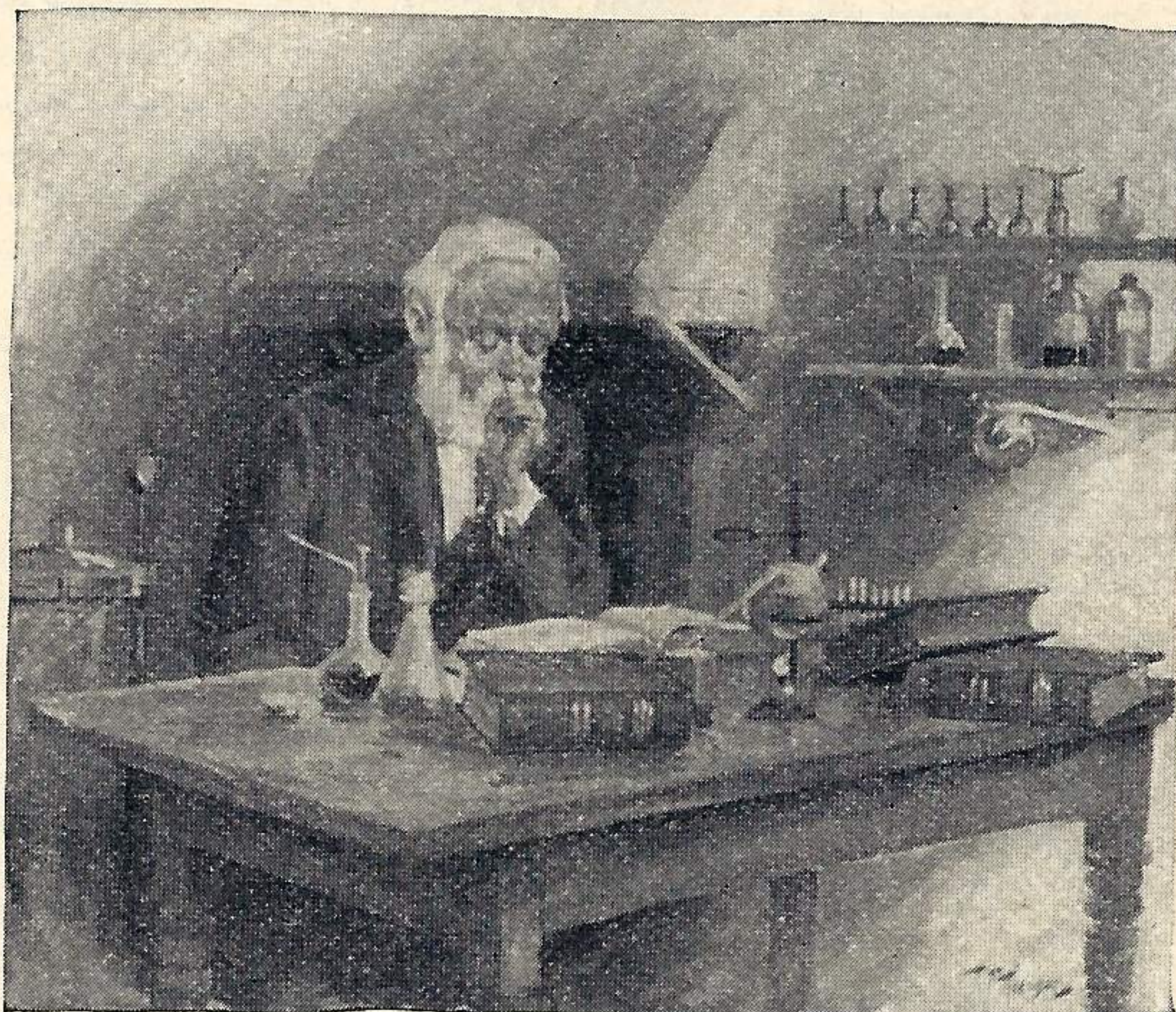
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A modern, up-to-date work like this just suits busy people—the hurrying, hustling Americans, for instance—because its treatment of subjects is terse, giving the important facts in briefest space.

As an example, see the pathological definition of "Germ Theory," on opposite page. This model of wise condensation is from the pen of that most eminent pathologist and microscopist, Prof. Seneca Egbert, of the University of Pennsylvania. Less than a column, but the whole of the theory is stated in plainest terms. The biological definition—a totally different thing—is placed elsewhere under its proper heading, with only a cross-reference here.

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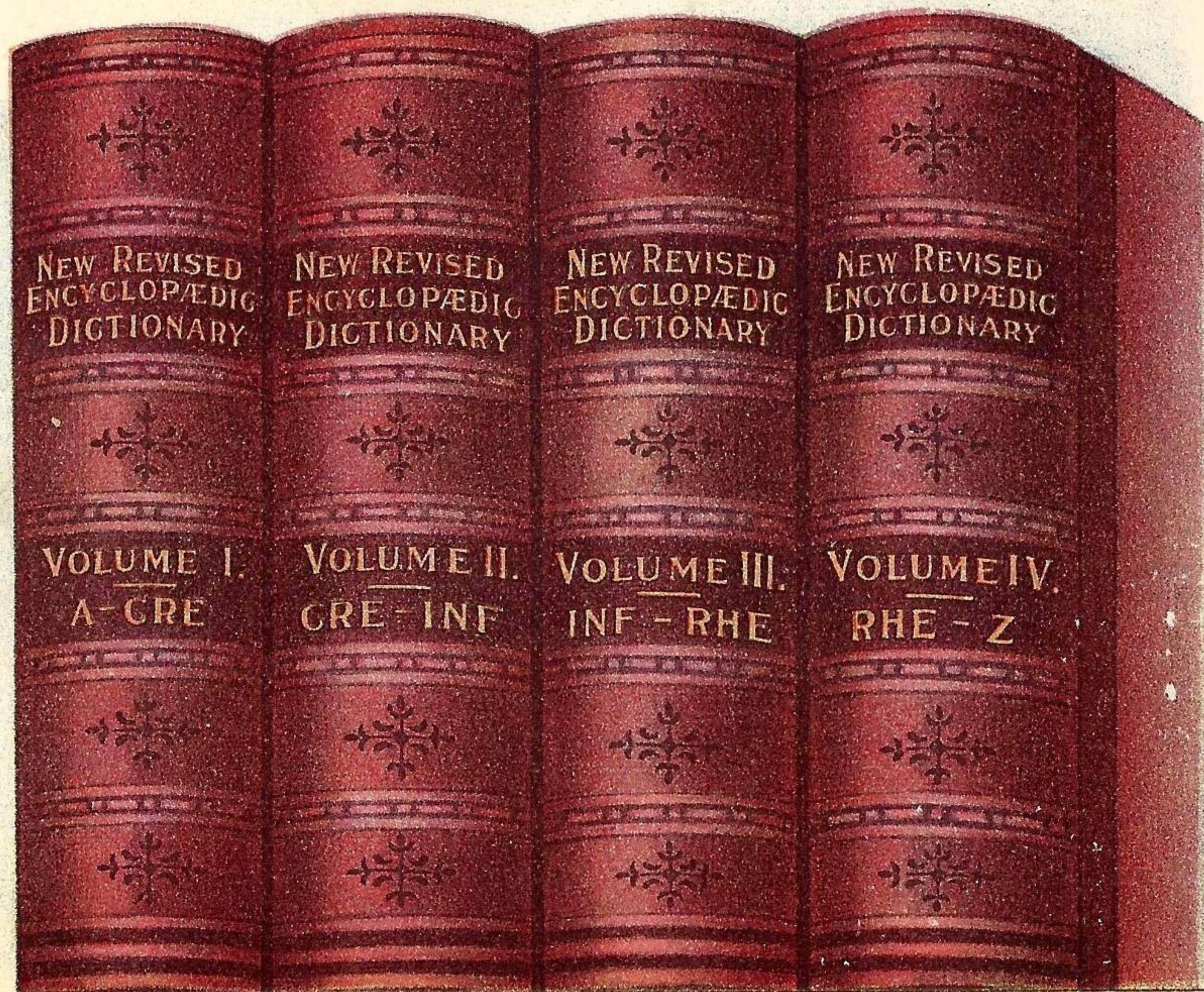
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